NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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A PIGEON SEEKS OUT THE EMBODIMENT OF LOVE AND MERCY
When Helen Keller, beloved the world over, went to visit a deaf mutes' school in Stockholm, a white pigeon laid claim to her and would not leave her. Miss Keller shows her appreciation of the bond.

COMMITTEE ON THE DEFENSIVE

San Francisco toll of Un-Americans: 1 death, 2 lost jobs

A TOURING SUBCOMMITTEE of the House Committee on Un-American Activities came to San Francisco last week with its prestige all but shattered and a fresh suicide laid at its door.

After four stormy days of hearings subcommittee members packed up and left with 19 subpenaed witnesses still ungrilled, the committeemen themselves under subpena in a lawsuit, their right to probe people's beliefs and associations challenged on new grounds provided by the Supreme Court, their access to TV audiences possibly checked.

The hearings had cost the jobs of at least two persons. Witnesses had been threatened with prosecution. But though the Un-American Committee, in the first inquisition since the Supreme Court's sweeping reaffirmation of Constitutional rights, could still harass, it apparently had lost its power to terrify. As they left town committee members were on the defensive, complaining bitterly that the Supreme Court had hamstrung them.

THE BAR STANDS FIRM: The defensive note was struck from the start. Rep. Gordon Scherer (R-Ohio) assailed the California State Bar Assn. for protesting the conduct of hearings in Los Angeles last December, when witnesses' lawyers were bullied and thrown out of the hearing room for counseling their clients. Scherer said he expected "organized slander" from "agents of the Kremlin" and he wondered "what influences were at work" in the censure resolution against the committee passed by the Bar Assn.'s Board of Governors. The Bar Assn. issued a calm statement re-affirming the censure and declining to "engage in public controversy" with the committee.

The No. California American Civil Liberties Union referred to the tragic suicide-under-subpena of scientist William K. Sherwood, who took poison on the eve of the hearings. His suicide note spoke of "the Committee's trail" of "blasted lives and the wreckage of youthful careers." The ACLU asked that hearings be called off in view of Sherwood's death and added: "The Committee's only object is to smear the witnesses it has subpenaed and punish them solely because they refuse to serve as informers."

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THERE'S A 'LITTLE DICTATORSHIP' IN THE STATE DEPT.

Lamont sues Dulles for passport

CORLISS LAMONT, author and teacher, carried his fight to obtain a passport to the U.S. District Court in Washington last week. He was refused a passport in 1951 on the ground that his travel abroad "would be contrary to the best interests of the United States." He was refused again when he reapplied on March 20, 1957.

A complaint, filed by Leonard B. Boudin of New York and Harry I. Rand of Washington, was based on the contentions that Dr. Lamont's right to travel should not be conditioned on his answering questions relating to the Communist Party or on compliance with any other political test. The complaint for a declaratory judgment and injunction was filed against Secy. of State Dulles.

In a letter to Dulles, Dr. Lamont wrote: "I feel compelled to institute this lawsuit because the State Dept.'s Passport Office, which is under your authority, has unfairly and unconstitutionally denied my request for a passport. It seems to me, Mr. Secretary, that you and the Passport Office have set up a little dictatorship within the State Dept." The letter went on:

"How far the State Dept. is violating the Bill of Rights is seen most clearly, Mr. Secretary, in your arbitrary ban against American correspondents going to China. Having set the precedent of refusing the right to travel, on political grounds, to Communists, teachers, artists and independent dissenters like myself, the State Dept. with facility then extended its unconstitutional policy to liberal, conservative and right-wing journalists who wished to see and report what is going on in China. In this violation of freedom of the press the wheel has come full circle; and we see illustrated once more the principle that civil liberties are indivisible; that once we violate the rights of one group in American life, the precedent will eventually endanger the rights of all.

"Your passport restrictions violate the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed by the United States in 1948. Article 13 of this Declaration states: 'Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.'

"I must oppose on principle and in practice State Dept. procedures that encroach upon my civil liberties and those of the American people."

NO 'STOOGES FOR STRAUSS' WANTED

The atom: public or private? A debate rages in Washington

THE ATOMIC AGE last week was seen and felt in curious ways. In a seamy section of Baltimore a three-story building was deserted, locked and labeled "hot." For 50 years it had been used as a radiological clinic. Now its walls were deadly.

When the clinic's switchboard was taken out for repair it was checked for radiation. Charles E. Couchman, director of industrial hygiene for Baltimore, told the Washington **Post:** "Last we heard is that it was supposed to have been encased in concrete and dumped into the ocean, on the strength of the test results."

Radiation checkers counted up to 30,000,000 disintegrations a minute inside the building. (Maximum permissible level is 500.). Authorities said the building could probably never be made safe, but, if torn down, the debris would be dangerous.

A FUSS ON THE HILL: The "hot" clinic was a symbol of the peacetime perils that may come with atomic plants unless scrupulously controlled in the public interest. On Capitol Hill a stormy debate raged over the question: Shall the new

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SUMER IS Y CUMEN IN, SOUND SLEEP HIPPO
The GUARDIAN this week prints its first summer 8-page issue—but we'll be just as awake as ever. Back to 12 pages after Labor Day.

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THE MAIL BAG

Till and Taiwan

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Taiwan "peeping" case was very like the Till "whistling" case in Mississippi. The Till case, a purely American concern, caused world-wide repercussions and harmed our reputation, especially among colored people in Asia and Africa. But Taiwan is not Dixie. If American court martial in Asia stresses the right of a white soldier to kill a colored man for peeping at his wife, we can't expect another reaction from a proud people like the Chinese. The Reynolds case in Taiwan and the Girard case in Japan were straws which broke the back of American reputation, thinned already by the A-bombs in Japan and the H-bombs in the Pacific.

We try now to minimize the importance of the worst outbreak of anti-Americanism in the history of our country, tragically by the people who were supposed to be the most pro-American of our allies. We want to consider it as an unimportant incident, yet 33,000 of Chiang's troops were needed to suppress it and martial law still exists.

John H. Beck

One in every home

CLANTON, ALA.

I have discovered from my own experience, and from others, that only about one or two people out of 100 know anything about what the Constitution contains. I am going to try to get a drive started to put at least one copy of the Constitution in every American home.

I may be called a Red along with the Supreme Court. Most people in the South seem to think the Constitution is subversive.

Wes Gletty

The last depression

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

Thanks for keeping the GUARDIAN coming my way. I am robbing my piggy-bank and enclosing $2 to help you through the summer slump, which I fear is going to be more serious than usual because we are just entering The Last Depression.

The employment drop in Jan., 1957, was the greatest in eight years. The government tells us that in March, 1957, there were 62,900,000 employed and 2,900,000 unemployed. These unemployment figures are as conservative as the government itself. They neglect unemployed farm and migratory workers, laid-off workers who have been forced to take part-time work for a day or two. Also uncounted are those who have exhausted their unemployed benefits.

Small business bankruptcies are increasing. "For Rent" signs on vacant business properties in cities and towns are increasing. The daily press fails to mention these items in their endeavor to keep the people misled about real conditions. By the end of this year probably all of us will be wiser when these facts begin to eat through the thick shell of business optimism.

Walt Green

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

As is well known, this newspaper prints letters whether or not we agree with the letter-writers, so long as the letters do not libel anybody, are not obscene and are not written by Communists. This is what we believe freedom of the press means.

—Manchester, N.H., **Union Leader,** 5/21

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: B. H., Providence, R. I.

Fond farewell

STATE COLLEGE, PA.

I am leaving the United States with a lot of good and bad experiences which will be shared with my own people in Chile. Among the good ones, I can mention your weekly presence on my desk, since you made me believe that there are brave men [and women—Ed.] fighting for justice and social improvement in this country; and for peace and understanding in the world. Therefore, I would be pleased to have you in my country every week, and to be well informed about the American scene, because you have done so since I started to read your pages.

Danilo V. Salcedo

Texas tragedies

LONGVIEW, TEX.

Yesterday, a sharecropper neighbor stopped by with a request for clothing for his seven children—and a tale of woe. Instead of the agreed upon $40 per month "furnish" during crop-making, his landlord, a big land owner, had furnished only $10 in May and $10 so far in June. Even the landlord-owned mules were low on feed.

Among other heart-breaking problems is the case of the thin-faced young mother who timidly but hopefully asked if we had any clothes for her 6 small boys (including 2 sets of twins, aged 2 and 4). The father, veteran of the South Pacific in World War II, had been making 50 cents an hour working on a farm, averaging about three days per week, but even this job had been lost to the heavy rains and floods. What to eat in the house? "Well, we've got enough to last through tomorrow, but after that, I don't know."

We are trying to help the father, who is sick mentally (as who wouldn't be?) and physically, into a veterans' hospital. But that takes time, if it can be done at all.

Thanks to GUARDIAN readers North, South, East and West, the lives of many poverty-stricken families like the above have been made a little brighter by the gifts of desperately-needed clothing. The need for clothing was never greater here. We need every sort of garment, shoes, etc.

Grace Koger,
Rt. No. 3, Longview, Tex.

Offers clothing

TOLEDO, O.

In your review of **A Land Beyond the River,** you mention the Clarendon County Associates. I can collect and send good clothing—perhaps other readers can do likewise.

Please publish name of person and address. Need I say that the GUARDIAN is a terrific paper?

Sabina Munter

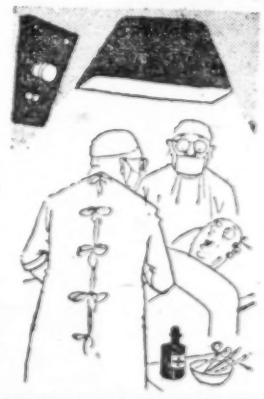
Send to: Rev. E.E. Richburg, Liberty Hill AME Church, Rte 3, Box 8, Summerton, S.C.

3 R's at 80

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The writer is 80 years old—have the musket my grandfather carried in 1812 and a daguerrotype of my father taken in 1862 at Fairfax Station, Va., in the Union uniform, and a tintype of a boy 21 years old in the U. S. uniform (myself). Have taken the GUARDIAN for some years and recently tried to interest three teen-agers. Result, "Nothing on education." I agree and do not recall anything on education in your paper, which they call "edited by old fogies."

William L. Heller



Lancaster in London Daily Express

"By the way, before we go any further, you might like to know that all broadcasting and television rights in my duodenal are handled by my agents on the usual royalty basis."

Poetry for the many

MAYS LANDING, N. J.

There is growing talk in influential circles of modifying the embargo on trade with China. As far as Chinese-U. S. relations go, commerce seems to be catching up with poetry. For this commodity—verse—has been shipped back and forth with growing volume since the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

When my own **Sonnets of Love and Liberty** was published in China, I was asked to recommend other poets for publication there.

I now have a note in hand from the editor of **I-Wen** (Foreign Literature) which informs me that the April issue has poems by five poets I recommended—Alfred Kreymborg, Eve Merriam, Thomas McGrath, Martha Millet, Kenneth Rexroth. Other poets, whose work I suggested, ranging from Aaron Kramer to William Carlos Williams, are under consideration.

The editor, Chen Ping-Yi, adds that **I-Wen** is deeply thankful for the contributions poets are making toward furthering cultural relations between China and the United States.

Any poet interested in reaching a potential audience of one out of every four inhabitants of the globe might get in touch directly with **I-Wen,** P.O. Box 40, Peking, China.

I believe that poetry can go where politicians fear to. Poems can help people understand each other, I believe. And that helps create moods of peace rather than war.

Walter Lowenfels

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REPORT TO READERS

'Not mercy but wisdom'

TWO PAPER-BACKED BOOKS—which are or ought to be on your bookshelf—will repay re-reading today in the light of what the Warren Supreme Court has done in the past term to the witch-hunt in America.

One is **False Witness,** the recantations of Harvey Matusow, the government's paid liar whose original testimony brought about the conviction of union organizer Clinton Jencks for allegedly filing a false Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The reversal of Jencks' conviction may have pulled the cork of the informer system.

The other is the 42-page pamphlet, **The Devil in the Book,** written by Dalton Trumbo last year in behalf of the California Smith Act victims whose convictions also have just been reversed.

False Witness was brought to book form by Cameron & Kahn (now Cameron Associates) and distributed widely through Liberty Book Club and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union (Jencks' union). The Union leadership has been indicted en masse for conspiracy and the union faces proscription under the McCarran Act. The publishers and editors of the book, Angus Cameron and Albert E. Kahn have been grilled and keel-hauled by grand juries and haled before Congressional Committees for exposing Matusow's monstrous frauds; and Matusow himself has wound up in jail, not for his confessed perjuries but for accusing government officials of conniving in them.

The Supreme Court did not directly countenance Matusow's recantations in reversing Jencks' convictions; instead it took a much bigger step: it gave to defendants in such proceedings the right to examine the contents of written and oral reports of so-called informers to their employers, the FBI et al, in order to check on whether their court testimony coincides. This right was denied Jencks; hence his conviction was reversed.

Does anyone believe that the Jencks case was certain to be decided as it was, if Matusow's recantations had gone unpublished? We believe that the publication of these recantations provided precisely what was needed to impel the Supreme Court to rule as it did—the more-than-suspicion that in this and probably in all such cases, the informer's court testimony was trumped up, as the Gilbert & Sullivan **Mikado** suggests was done in other days, to give "verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unadorned narrative."

So hats off to Cameron & Kahn, Liberty Book Club and all who stuck to the point and kept pointing even at the peril of liberty, proscription and threatened destruction of an enterprise.

WHY DO MEN STICK TO THEIR GUNS in the face of such perils? We are indebted particularly to Dalton Trumbo for recalling in the **Devil in the Book** what Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes once said of this trait:

"In the forum of conscience, duty to a power higher than the state has always been maintained. The reservation of that supreme obligation, as a matter of principle, would unquestionably be made by many of our conscientious and law-abiding citizens."

Trumbo himself adds this:

"Governments and ambitious men within governments cannot be warned too solemnly that there are certain things men will not do; certain commands they will not obey; certain intrusions they will not tolerate; certain thoughts they will persist in thinking. Not mercy but wisdom commands the government to speak softly and tread lightly along those perilous avenues which approach the conscience of the individual citizen." For, he argues:

"There presently exists in the world no government or institution or system of thought that in earlier time has not been proscribed and its adherents branded criminals. The record might even be interpreted as proof positive that proscription offers the surest guarantee to the proscribed not only of survival but of triumph."

WE AWAIT APPRAISAL of the Supreme Court decisions of this term by lawyers we respect, particularly the Watkins decision, in the course of which the court majority uttered most significant retrospective criticism of the conduct of Congressional investigations.

In our opinion the Court is ten years late with this criticism—it was warranted when the Rankin Committee sent the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee leadership to jail in 1948 without the Court's interference; it was warranted again when the Hollywood Ten were denied a hearing in the same period and Dalton Trumbo among the others went to jail for refusing to name names or discuss opinions with the Un-Americans.

It has been a warranted criticism every time a Congressional Committee has hired itself out as union-buster for big business, as it has done in dozens of instances in the last decade.

We agree with the Washington **Post & Times Herald**—and with all others who have been saying the same thing for at least ten years—that the House Un-American Activities Committee should be now abolished. For good measure, we would throw in Eastland's Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate. Unless anyone feels that mere abolition is too good for them.

—THE GUARDIAN

(For latest Supreme Court decisions, see p. 11.)

FIRST PARLIAMENT UNDER NASSER

How Egypt's July 3 election shapes up

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent
CAIRO, EGYPT

ON THE EVE of Egypt's elections July 3, the first since 1949, interest here was divided between the campaign and anxiety over possible foreign intervention here or in Syria. The Syrian political crisis, provoked by resignation of the conservative People's Party deputies from Parliament intensified fears that Washington might be trying to hatch a new Jordan. The elections were for members to Egypt's first parliament.

In an election in which about 2,500 candidates nominated themselves in Egypt's 350 districts (self nomination is necessary, since political parties are banned), it was virtually impossible to spot trends or make predictions. But a few things seemed clear.

The elections would be a test of conservative strength. A number of so-called "American Embassy" candidates entered, although effort was made to conceal links to Washington. In the countryside, the outlawed reactionary Moslem Brothers reportedly showed unexpected strength. Reaction's tactic was to put up several candidates to a district. The aim was to insure that at least a few would survive the screening of the Committee of the National Union, appointed by President Nasser, and to permit last minute withdrawals to insure the election of a favorite. (The National Union is a vague but seemingly all-embracing organization which the government may make into something resembling a political party after the elections.)

THE PROGRESSIVES: The progressive forces, after years of repression, are weak. Much of their leadership came out of the concentration camps only last July. Their activity in the campaign was limited by a recent law barring all who have been jailed or interned from running. The law hit both Right and Left but, since leftists nearly always go to jail and rightists seldom do, the progressive movement suffered most from this law. Many of the progressives who were able to file as candidates were not optimistic about their chances of surviving the screening of the National Union. The screening committee was not required to make public the reasons for rejecting a candidate and there is no appeal.

[A Cairo dispatch to the N.Y. **Times** (6/18) said the screening committee had dropped more than 1,000 candidates from the list. The dispatch said no one even vaguely suspected of opposing the Nasser regime would be allowed on the ballot.]

Progressives looked on the elections as an opportunity to raise the political consciousness of the people and to lay the base for future organization. The elections were to have been held last November, but war intervened. The war showed, as **Newsweek** said at the time, that "the Army was weak but the people proved to be strong." This truth was not lost upon President Nasser, reared in an army largely isolated from the people. This military outlook is among the factors which have delayed organization of a people's base for Nasser's anti-imperialist position.

IT'S A LONG PULL FROM FEUDALISM TO A DECENT LIFE
But for this bent Egyptian, few dark horses on election day.

NASSER'S VIEW: Nationalization of the Suez Canal last July and the tripartite invasion seemed to bring a certain change in Nasser's political thought, reflected in an interview with the editor of India's **Blitz** March 4. Nasser said that in Egypt's supposedly democratic regime, 1923-52, democracy was merely a "convenient tool" of the "feudalist lapdlords and Pashas."

He promised that as soon as conditions permitted, free elections would be held and a parliament constituted in which "perhaps an opposition will emerge in the natural course of events. Our Constitution as it stands envisages a national united front, but that is a 'transitional arrangement.' It will provide the basis of a real democracy and after that new political forces will emerge. There might be groups, blocs, parties and even an opposition. I would welcome such a development."

Thereafter elections were set for July 3. But the Jordan affair apparently put a brake on the democratic trend. The government grew suspicious of a coup in Egypt and many restrictions were placed on the freedom of the elections. That, at least, is the prevailing explanation.

UNITED FRONT: Some progressive candidates ran on what they called a "united front" program, taking the term from Nasser's speech nationalizing the canal. The essential points are:

- Sale of cotton to both East and West.
- National unity against colonialism and especially the Eisenhower Doctrine.
- Fair labor wages and equal wages for men and women; and unemployment insurance.
- Trade union liberties including the right to strike.
- Free education and expanding university education.
- Protection of industry from foreign capital and refusal of any conditional foreign help.

Khaled Moheiddine, progressive editor of Cairo's **Al Messaa**, who returned from two years in exile only last year, is one of the most popular figures in Egypt. The conservatives failed to find a candidate to run against him. He was assured of election.

THE WOMEN: An important role is being played—even if on a small scale—by the women's committees functioning in all districts of Alexandria and Cairo and in many villages. Voting is compulsory for men. For the first time in Egyptian history, women have the right to vote—provided they registered in a set 10-day period. Not many, proportionately speaking, did.

The committees are already looking forward to the next campaign. In the meantime their big project is to eliminate illiteracy among women. The drive is also gaining momentum in the trade unions. Textile workers are the most advanced in Egypt but it is estimated in Cairo that about 51% are still illiterate.

REPORT ON THE COLOMBO CONFERENCE

World Peace Council hears pleas to end H-bomb tests

By Gordon Schaffer
Special to the Guardian
COLOMBO, CEYLON

OUR AIRCRAFT SWOOPED down on Colombo airport. The tropical sun was shining after a fierce monsoon storm. The scent of the earth and the trees, the beauty of the palms and the flowering shrubs set against the dazzling blue of sky and sea were perfect. A Ceylon girl came with garlands of jasmine to welcome us. "This is paradise," I said. "Many people and a number of religions say Ceylon was the original Garden of Eden," she replied and added: "We think it is a very good place to start building peace."

The customs officials waved us through all the formalities. "Welcome to our country," said one, "and long live peace."

So we came to the first country of the Commonwealth to agree to the holding of a meeting of the World Peace Council. But as far as the Ceylon government and the leaders of opinion in the country are concerned, it is more than just granting permission for the conference. Ceylon's Minister of Justice is chairman of the committee of Ceylon citizens who prepared the conference. The Mayor of Colombo made a welcoming speech and Prime Minister Bandaranaike sent a message of greeting and invited all the delegates to an official reception. In every country, West and East alike, the diplomatic representatives of Ceylon were instructed to give visas to any member or guest of the World Peace Council. Representatives of 75 nations came.

REMEMBER SHEFFIELD: As the Mayor, resplendent in red and gold, took his seat to the beating of drums, my mind went back seven years to the last time a world peace conference was called in a British Commonwealth country. We stood then on the steps of Sheffield Town Hall and had to tell the people with shame and sorrow that famous men and women from all over the world had been turned back, in some cases insulted, because they came to us in the name of peace. Then Giles, one of our famous cartoonists, summed it all up with a picture of a little boy writing "PEECE" on the wall, and his sister shouting, "Ma, Cyril's wrote a wicked word."

The memory served to emphasize how far we had come. A message from Prime Minister Bandaranaike was being read: "We are living between two worlds, a world that is dying and a world that is struggling to be born. We are living in a period of transition from one civilization to another. Ideologies and isms are made for man and not man for them. We must think in terms of mankind. If we can ensure peace for 25 years, I feel confident the danger time will have passed. Every effort for peace deserves the sympathy and support of us all."

A message from Joliot-Curie, president of the Council and one of the world's greatest atomic experts, called on the delegates to rally all the immense forces who have joined in protest against the tests.

GANDHI'S WISH: Joliot--Curie called for a truce on tests and said that once a truce is agreed upon, it will be very difficult for any power to start again: "It is no longer possible to settle international disputes by war. Public opinion is against it. Already we have seen public opinion stopping wars when the armies were still able to fight."

Inevitably, in a conference set in Ceylon, the theme of colonialism came up again and again. Dr. S. Kitchlew, one of India's best loved leaders, appealed to the "great and cultured people of France" to cease waging a hopeless war in Algeria and to abandon the relics of a period that has passed. "Britain and India," he said, "are well fitted to work together for peace. That was the wish of Gandhi. But Britain must learn that the peoples of Asia, Latin America and Africa are no longer content to remain poor and hungry and the hunting ground for foreign powers."

Dr. Kitchlew put forward proposals which command support not only in India's peace movement but among most of her leaders and her people. "We must put a stop to the lust for domination by certain powers. Countries are being subjected to pressure in the Middle East and West Asia to prevent them from exercising their sovereignty. We welcome the decision of Britain and other nations to extend trade with China and we say China must no longer be excluded from UN and from the councils of the world. East and West Germany must be kept out of military blocs and foreign soldiers must be withdrawn."

PEACE AND PLENTY: Prof. K. Yasui of Japan spoke about the dangers to his country and I wondered how long other peoples who are in similar peril would

remain unresponsive. "We are a small island," he said, "studded with U.S. bases. We are an outpost for atomic war. We are making the utmost efforts to liberate our country from this disastrous position. This struggle is life or death for the Japanese country."

This conference, like the meeting of governments at Bandung, has helped to crystalize the massive forces of peace here in Asia. We who came from the West realized with new force that we are a small minority of the human race. But we also understood how great has been the achievement of the peace movement in welding us into an unbroken front of friendship and common struggle.

One other truth forced itself on our consciousness: Asia is poor. In this island "paradise" many men, women and children are near starvation. Since our leaders exploited them for so long, we in the West have a duty not only to join with them in the struggle for peace, but to share our wealth and our industrial and scientific techniques. Peace in our modern world must not be mere freedom from war, but abundant life for all mankind.

Debate on atom

(Continued from Page 1)

atomic industry be the preserve of private enterprise or classed from the start as a public utility? Lewis E. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has repeatedly insisted that the "competitive economic system" must rule and the "embrace of government" be shunned.

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) has publicly charged the AEC with spending Congressional appropriations to subsidize private companies, with no provision for the general public benefit. Cannon holds a whip hand as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and has threatened to bottle up any atomic power appropriation unless the AEC specifies all details of every project. The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy last month unanimously voted to require project-by-project applications for money from the AEC.

THE TRUMAN STAMP: Strauss had been having trouble in his own ranks with rebel AEC member Thomas E. Murray, who persisted in looking beyond the demands of private enterprise. He saw the atomic industry as a world-wide force for peace and insisted on a stronger public hand—at least in the infancy of the new industry. Murray's term was up last month and he was not reappointed. To appease angry Democrats on the Joint Commission, President Eisenhower nominated John S. Graham, Harry Truman's Asst. Secy. of the Treasury, to take Murray's place, and John F. Floberg, Truman's Asst. Secy. of the Navy, to serve out the unexpired term of another commission member, who died.

Joint Committee members, nettled by the failure to reappoint Murray, said they would examine the nominees closely and that they wanted no "stooges for Strauss."

GOOD SHOW, CHAPS: The wartime applications of the split atom continued to send up mushroom clouds into an already charged atmosphere. The British exploded their third and final bomb of the series in the Pacific and crews received Prime Minister Macmillan's cabled thanks as they packed up on Christmas Island. They had kept Britain in the major leagues as a nuclear power. The cost would be tallied later.

The possibility that the tests might have caused the outbreak of a new form of influenza was raised by British biochemist Norman Pirie in the authoritative British medical journal **The Lancet.** He said radiation might have caused the long-known influenza virus to mutate into its new form, and said that the epidemic broke out in South-East Asia, which has "suffered most from fallout." The virus, a less deadly form than the older type, has already swept across Asia and reached North America. Authorities expect it to spread around the world this winter.

THE "DEATH WISH": In front of the Las Vegas headquarters of the AEC, pacifist Ammon Hennacy began a 12-day fast and picket tour. His placard read: "Stop the tests." He handed out copies of the **Catholic Worker.**

The tests in the Nevada desert, billed as the most extensive to date, went ahead on schedule as travel writers advised summer tourists to include the Bomb on the itinerary of their family holiday. But people seemed to take a grimmer view of the spectacle. An editorial in the Wichita, Kans., **Beacon** saw the desert with its "cool-eyed gamblers," the Reno divorce mills and now the mushroom cloud as the setting for America's "death wish." It concluded: "The pillar of fire will not lead us to any promised land. Rather it is more like the catastrophe of flame that Jehovah hurled down on the luxurious, death-loving cities of Sodom and Gomorrah."

DISARMAMENT TALKS: Around the world there seemed to be an insistence on suppressing the "death wish." That insistence was seen in the appeal of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and in testimony by scientists in the U.S. and elsewhere. President Eisenhower, in the tentative and fuzzy exchange of the press conference, indicated a new hope that terms would be worked out for a truce on the tests. In London, Harold Stassen, the President's spokesman at the disarmament talk, was cautiously unfolding what the **N.Y. Times** called "two of the three legs of the first step toward disarmament—a suspension of nuclear arms tests and a reduction of the armed forces."

He proposed a reduction of U.S. and Soviet forces to 2,500,000 each. (The Soviet Union has proposed a reduction to 1,500,000 for the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and China.) The formula for a test suspension was still being worked out among the Western powers.

Prime Minister Macmillan earlier had emphasized that a political settlement must precede any real disarmament. **N.Y. Herald Tribune** columnist Walter Lippman had an answer to that: "Because of the galloping, indeed runaway, technological revolution, the race of armaments has become not a secondary but a primary problem."

SMALL, CLEAN AND DEADLY: As if panicked by the threat to suspend the tests, four scientists connected with AEC programs went before a closed session of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy to insist they needed the tests to perfect a "clean" bomb that would have "virtually" no fallout. They said it would be a "crime against humanity" to ban the tests and prevent the development of such a bomb. A "clean" bomb was repeatedly declared impossible during the Joint Committee's hearings on radiation last month.

The plan was to develop hydrogen bombs much smaller than had been thought possible to replace the deadlier ones now being stockpiled. The scientists presented a picture of a humane arms development program seeking smaller bombs so that in wartime the deadlier ones need not be used—as if "deadliness" were not precisely what was wanted in a bomb.

A simpler view of the world's peril was contained in two lines sent to a Congressman and quoted by the Ohio CIO Council's newsletter:

Atomic war has a simple sequel;
All men will be cremated equal.

LET US NOT PANIC

In Riverside, Nev., Mrs. Harriet Edwards, her husband and 10-year-old daughter have complained of poor health since April, 1953. There seemed to be no basis for their complaints until last month when the Atomic Energy Commission informed them that they had been subjected to the "highest radioactive A-bomb fallout ever showered on civilians." The AEC had delayed telling them for four years because they said it "might have caused panic."

REAL ESTATE PRESSURE BUCKLES POLITICIANS

N. Y. City Council shelves bill to ban housing bias

By Eugene Gordon

ONE YEAR AGO, on June 30, 1956, representatives of 29 women's organizations held a meeting at the Brooklyn Public Library with Chairman Charles Abrams of the State Committee Against Discrimination. They issued a statement which said in part:

"We believe that all people should have an equal chance to rent, buy or build a home anywhere . . .; that this opportunity should not be denied . . . because of . . . color, religion or ethnic origin; that it takes good people with good standards to make a good neighborhood; that such people are among all races, religions and nationalities."

"OPEN CITY" PLAN: On May 12, 1957, Frank Horne, executive director of the N.Y.C. Commission on Intergroup Relations, said that many Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Jews lived in ghettos because of "a rather un-American, uneconomic practice imposed by private interests, real estate people, mortgage lenders and home buyers." He said his commission's efforts toward an "open city" development were being opposed by those monied groups.

Nine days later a bill was introduced in the New York City Council by Councilman Earl Brown, (Negro) Democrat, Stanley Isaacs, Republican, and Joseph Sharkey, Democrat, to outlaw discrimination—because of race, religion, national origin, or ancestry—in renting or selling apartments in multi-family private dwellings. The bill embodied the principles of the Brooklyn declaration of a year ago and was designed to correct the situation described by Horne.

THE BANKERS' BOYS: Last week Horne's estimate of the power of the monied groups was borne out when the Council's Committte on General Welfare shelved "for further study" the Brown-Isaacs-Sharkey bill—despite Mayor Wagner's espousal. The action followed a barrage of newspaper ads and letters inspired by the N.Y. Real Estate Board, a creature of the Chase Manhattan and the Brooklyn Dime Savings banks and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., among others.

Existing laws ban discrimination in 164,172 N.Y.C. dwelling units, 90,000 in public housing projects. The new measure would affect nearly 1,800,000 apartments, residential hotel suites and tenement flats and more than 5,000,000 persons. It would exempt rentals of one- and two-family houses and sales of private houses in developments of fewer than 10 units. Violation would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500.

THE DEBATE: Mayor Wagner's first publicly expressed support was at an Urban League dinner May 20. He declared it was time for New York "once again to show the nation and the world that it is mature enough to move farther in this area of housing bias."

His "once again" referred to 1954 legislation setting a national precedent in the direction of making New York an "open city" by outlawing bias in private housing receiving government mortgage insurance. N.Y. State later adopted the Baker-Metcalf Law, which had similar features. Councilman Brown called the new Council bill "a carbon copy" of a second Baker-Metcalf measure, killed in legislative committee.

The City Council held its first public debate on the bill June 7. The 45 proponents, representing Negro, Jewish, women's, religious and labor organizations, accused landlords of maintaining ghettos. Rev. James A. Pike, dean of St. John's Cathedral and Urban League housing committee chairman, said the city's housing was "more rigidly and intensively segregated than in many cities in the Deep South."

Howard M. Squadron of the American Jewish Congress told the hearing that discrimination would continue in schools and employment so long as "the ghetto pattern" prevailed.

HARD FEELINGS: Brooklyn Real Estate Board president Robert D. Dagner, speaking for the 13 opponents, said:

"The enactment into law of the proposed legislation would deprive owners of their fundamental right to choose tenants of private property on the basis of such qualifications as they may deem fit to impose. We believe that no law should compel an owner of private property to make it available to anyone not of his choosing . . . [Integration in private housing] should be done through education rather than by passing compulsory laws. They create hard feelings and will be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce."

That was the line of an "A-Message-To-Tenants" ad in metropolitan dailies June 14: "The proposed law would destroy the right to select your neighbors."

NO COMPULSION: Forty "friends of the N.Y. State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing" (35 W. 32 St., N.Y. 1, N.Y.) countered with an ad June 17 which said:

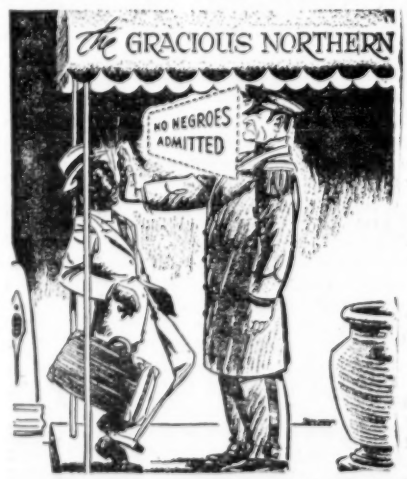
"The proposed law would not compel landlords to rent or sell to anyone. The landlord would retain his right to set standards for his property and select tenants with regard to character, income, credit rating and other sound qualifications, **but not those of race, religion or national origin."**

By voting time, June 17, Mayor Wagner's ardor had cooled noticeably. He was silent and inaccessible. Sharkey all but disowned joint sponsorship. He said he had sponsored it because the Mayor had asked him.

Late on the afternoon of June 17 Wagner sent a luke-warm assurance of support.

CAUGHT NAPPING: At the N.Y. Urban League's "New York at the Crossroads" conference the day after the bill was shelved, the conferees directed indignation partly at themselves for having naively believed the bill could not fail. They ruefully conceded that letters from local Urban League members alone could have snowed under the 3,000 protests said to have been received at City Hall over the weekend. Councilman Brown, panelist on the "Housing Integration: Law and Responsibility" program, said he was confident the bill would be revived—after some amending. He urged:

- Individual letters by New York voters to Mayor Wagner and all Councilmen.
- Visits to Councilmen.
- Borough mass meetings.
- A letter or postcard to each member of the General Welfare Committee—Eric Treulich, chairman; Robert Barnes, John Merli, Thomas Mirabile, James Murphy, Irving Schrekinger, Morris Stein, Edward Vogel—City Council, City Hall, N.Y., telling him to vote the bill out so it can be enacted into law.



Hamm in Baltimore Afro-American

Many are the unwritten signs

THE STORY OF JOHN J. KILLIAN IN MILWAUKEE

Supreme Court ignored in T-H case

By Lawrence Emery

ONE RESULT of the Supreme Court ruling in the case of Clinton E. Jencks may be to throw into sudden prominence the similar but comparatively unknown case of John J. Killian of Milwaukee. Killian, like Jencks, was convicted on two counts of falsely signing a Taft-Hartley affidavit denying membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party.

On all major issues involved, the cases are almost identical. But there is this remarkable oddity: the Supreme Court ruling, ordering a new trial for Jencks on the ground that the trial court erred in refusing to order the government to produce FBI reports made by its witnesses, was announced on June 3. One week later, on June 10, the Seventh Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals announced its decision upholding the Killian conviction on the very ground rejected by the Supreme Court.

REPORTS TO THE FBI: The Supreme Court opinion held that if the government elects to put an FBI informer on the witness stand in a criminal prosecution, it must make available to the defense that informer's written or oral reports to the FBI bearing on his testimony. But in the Killian case, decided by Seventh Circuit Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy and Judges Philip J. Finnegan and Walter C. Lindley, this same point raised by the defense was summarily brushed aside. The court opinion said: ". . . a large discretion must be allowed the trial judge with respect to the production of documents and in the absence of abuse, the exercise of that discretion will not be upset. . . . The area of discretion is especially broad where (as here) the documents sought are 'part of the government's file'."

Whether this obvious contradiction would be reconciled on application for re-hearing by the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals or whether the Killian case would have to be taken to the Supreme Court, was not known last week. Either way, the Killian Defense Committee now needs all the public support it can get.

SOME DEFINITIONS: The Killian case may also become controlling on another vital issue left hanging by the Supreme Court in the Jencks case: the nature of trial court instructions to the jury on the meaning of "membership" and "affiliation." Congress itself did not spell out the definitions and in all Taft-Hartley affidavit cases this has been a prime point raised by the defense. In the Killian case, as in most others, the trial judge told the jury that "affiliation" means "a relationship short of and less than membership in the Communist Party but more than that of mere sympathy for the aims and objectives of the Communist Party or willingness to aid it in a casual, intermittent way."

His definition of "membership" was equally broad and vague; the jury was left to determine "whether or not he [Killian] ever engaged in other conduct consistent with membership in the Communist Party"—a net wide enough to catch anybody who ever signed a petition.

THEY DIDN'T RULE: The majority opinion of the Supreme Court in the Jencks case did not rule on the matter of these definitions, but Justices Harold H. Burton and Felix Frankfurter, in a concurring opinion, argued that the definitions given juries in most T-H affidavit cases constituted grounds for reversing convictions. Even Justice Tom Clark, in his lone and angry dissent, criticized his fellows for not deciding that issue. He pointed out that there are "some ten Communist affidavit cases now pending in the trial and appellate courts" and that "the question of the sufficiency of instructions will come up in this as well as in each of the other cases."

Killian was an appointed member of the executive board of Local 1111 of the independent United Electrical Workers in Milwaukee from October, 1952, to March 1, 1953, and in that capacity signed an affidavit on Dec. 9, 1952. He did not seek reelection as an officer.

He was convicted before District Judge Win G. Knoch in Chicago on Nov. 29, 1956. Witnesses against him were Robert Sullivan, Robert B. Fensholt and Michael Ondrejka. A review of the Killian case will add to the public knowledge of the nature of the professional government witness.

HE INFORMED ON HIS WIFE: The government's case rested on the testimony of Ondrejka, who said he knew Killian as a CP member from 1949 to 1951 and again in 1953, leaving a 16-month gap during which the government produced no evidence that Killian was a member when he signed the affidavit. The appeal brief has this to say of the government's main witness:

"Ondrejka freely admitted on the witness stand that while he was courting his wife and during their marriage in which she bore him three children he was regularly reporting her activities to the FBI. It is difficult to find words to describe a man who would not only, without remonstrance, permit his wife to engage in activity which he knew was under police observation, but would himself report her activities to the police. Certainly such conduct violates the most sacred obligations of a marriage. History would have to be searched minutely to find a worse example of calculated destruction of the most important single relationship between human beings.

LIGHTFOOT CASE TOO: "Ondrejka's admission reveals a character completely lacking in testimonial credibility. The government's case of falsity of an affidavit rested entirely upon Ondrejka's testimony. The Supreme Court has directed that even in the ordinary case, 'where the government's case may stand or fall on the jury's belief or disbelief of one witness, his credibility is subject to close scrutiny.' . . . In this case Ondrejka's testimony is completely unworthy of credence and acquittal should be directed."

Ondrejka made his first public appearance as an informer when he appeared on Jan. 18, 1955, in the trial of Claude Lightfoot under the membership clause of the Smith Act. (That case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court.) Shortly thereafter M. Michael Essin, attorney for the UE in Milwaukee, read to a membership meeting of Killian's Local 1111 a statement by Mrs. Ondrejka:

"I cannot live with a man who has lived a lie during our entire married life. Even if he had been a model husband in every other respect, knowing now that he is a paid informer out to destroy a labor union, I could never live with him again."

WHAT IS A GOOD TRUTH? In his instructions to the jury on the credibility of testimony by paid informers, Judge Knoch said: "You are at liberty to consider that such witnesses may be telling the truth, and if they have testified to the truth it is just as good as the truth from any other source."

Killian's attorneys were Essin, David Rothstein of Chicago, and Basil Pollitt of Brooklyn.

Contributions for the Killian case can be sent to Herman Kuehne, Secy., Killian Defense Committe, c/o U.E. Local 1111, 233 W. Greenfield, Milwaukee 4, Wisc.

JOHN J. KILLIAN
The Jencks case—and more

The Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

A WIDOW ACCUSES: At the first day's hearings Barbara Sherwood, the scientist's widow, came to the committee and asked, through lawyer Bertram Edises, one of those under subpena, to read a statement. Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) curtly refused permission and said: "The committee will proceed." She was led weeping from the courtroom but her statement was handed to reporters. It read in part:

"You have helped to kill my husband and make my four children fatherless. That is our personal tragedy. It is as nothing to the crime you have committed against the children of America and the children of the world. . . . Throughout his lifetime my husband had but one goal—to ease the suffering of mankind. . . . Is not his death enough for you? Must you also besmirch his honor, now that he is no longer able to answer you?"

CONGRESSMEN SUED: At recess time subpenas were served on committee members Walter, Scherer and McIntosh (R-Mich.), counsel Frank Tavenner and investigator William A. Wheeler. Mrs. Sherwood had opened a civil suit charging them with "conspiracy to commit a wrongful death," asking $250,000 in damages and another $250,000 in punitive damages.

Mrs. Sherwood said her husband had been driven to his death by the announcement that the hearings would be televised in "deliberate defiance of the rules of the House." (House Speaker Sam Rayburn, after the Kefauver crime committee hearings in 1952, had ordered that no House committee proceedings were to be televised.) Walter answered by threatening to investigate the reasons for the

Mrs. William K. Sherwood
"You have helped to kill my husband."

suicide, hinting at further smears of the dead. Scherer said: "I am going to ignore the subpena. To do otherwise would be to admit their right to sue."

TWO "FRIENDLY" ONES: There had been rumblings in Washington, where Rayburn was reported angry because the hearings were televised; but observers agreed that the most Walter might expect from the House would be a slap on the wrist. Meanwhile the House voted to continue to pay the legal defense costs for members and staff of the committee who are sued in line of duty.

William Sherwood was to have delivered a paper on mental disease at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver June 22. His paper was read for him. The University's head of neurological research, Dr. William C. Gibson, commented by way of obituary that the paper showed "extremely good work," and that Sherwood was making a "considerable contribution and would have made a much greater one."

The subcommittee produced two "friendly witnesses". Dr. Jack Patten, a teacher of English and psychology, who offered the names of 49 lawyers, doctors, newspapermen, artists and architects; and social worker Dorothy Jeffers, who topped him with 50 names.

TWISTED WORDS: The names provided few sensations and the subcommittee sought publicity elsewhere. Keeping up a drumfire of angry comment at the Supreme Court, Scherer read from an editorial carried nationwide in the Hearst press which purported to quote a comment on the rulings by Dorothy Healey, one of the nine California Communist leaders granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. According to the Hearst editorial she called the decisions ". . . one of the greatest civil rights victories for the Communists in years." The words she actually used were: ". . . one of the greatest victories for the American people in years."

Almost all of the 31 witnesses called insisted that counsel Tavenner detail the precise legislative purpose of each question in accord with the Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case. Many hotly denied the committee's right to ask them at all. When Chairman Walter went home on the last day of the hearings the subcommittee consisted exclusively of Republicans, which prompted many witnesses that day to challenge the questioning under the House rule that both parties must be represented at all hearings.

TWO ARE FIRED: Louis Earl Hartman, 42, who won popularity as Jim Grady, on the early-morning program, "This is San Francisco," stood firm on the First Amendment, was promptly suspended from his job by CBS and theatened with a contempt citation. John M. Eshleman, 38, a reporter for the San Francisco **Examiner** (Hearst) was also fired and threatened with prosecution. He said he was "not in sympathy with Communism" or "with the right-wing subversion which is active in the country today and is not being investigated by this committee, as for instance the Christian Nationalist Crusade, the Ku Klux Klan and other groups of similar outlook." Machinist Harvey Richards turned aside not only all questions but even the witness fee, commenting: "There's enough of the taxpayers' money being spent here."

WHAT IS A BOOK? President of the San Francisco chapter of the Natl. Lawyers Guild Charles H. Garry attempted to read from the Bible when Scherer interjected that "Communists deny God and that Book." Garry answered angrily: "I am a Christian and I resent any insinuation from you or anyone like you. What the Communists do for their God is their business. What I do for my God is my business and not yours."

Lawyer Benjamin Dreyfus took the Fifth Amendment and quietly told the committee its real aim was "to expose me to public ridicule as the Supreme Court ruled . . . this committee has been doing for too long."

Ellis Colton, charged with selling books, asked whether the committee proposed legislation banning the sale of books. Walter said: "These are not books; this is communist propaganda." Colton answered: "A book is a book, whether it's communist or not."

INTERVIEW WITH DANIEL FIGNOLE

A Haitian-in-exile speaks

By Elmer Bendiner

PIERRE Eustache Daniel Fignole, in his suite at New York's Hotel Cameron, told the GUARDIAN last week that if and when there are free elections in Haiti he will win overwhelmingly and that he need not be in Haiti to campaign. "In the Western Department, for example," he said, "nobody could be elected to the Senate, absolutely nobody, who is not a Fignolist."

Fignole served as President of Haiti for 19 days until, on the evening of June 13, police broke into a cabinet meeting, whisked him out of the Presidential Palace to a clearing in the forest, forced him to sign his resignation, then put him and his wife Carmen aboard a Haitian army plane. A three-man junta, headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, then took control of the country.

At 43, in exile for the first time, Daniel Fignole is unlikely to accept retirement. A slim man with fierce eyes and a manner so intense he seemed to be functioning on coiled springs, Fignole denounced his enemies. He said he had been "kidnapped."

When asked what he had done to merit the violent enmity of the army leaders, he said crisply: "I am a democrat."

UNDER THE TIN ROOFS: A legend has grown up around Fignole. The son of a peasant family who worked his way through school to become first a mathematics teacher and then a politician, he is said to have inspired an almost fanatical loyalty among the poor who live in the corrugated tin huts of Port-au-Prince, his stronghold. The legend seemed to have some basis on the night of June 13 when rumors spread that Fignole had been killed. Then the poor of Port-au-Prince set up a clamor, beating steel drums until the troops came. Then the Fignole supporters, with only rocks for weapons, faced machine guns.

Bullets sprayed the tin roofs and 50 were killed that night. Some 200 others were wounded and the Junta began to round up dissidents.

Fignole's popularity seemed indisputable. What he had planned to do with

HAITI'S TROUBLED TIMES
A Fignole supporter is arrested by the army allegedly for shooting at a genral during a demonstration in the capital, Port-au-Prince.

that popularity was the question. He has been called demagogue as well as champion of the Negro underdog against the Mullatto aristocracy. Some U. S. papers have called him a "leftist." He had been reported as mildly sympathetic to the aims of socialism.

THE COLOR ISSUE: When the GUARDIAN asked him whether he considered himself a "man of the Left" he said it was a "term of abuse—a smear." He repeated: "I am a democrat."

Some Haitian critics have pointed out that Fignole has built his support on a color issue, seeking to rally the Negroes against the Mullattoes of any class. The Mulattoes in Haiti in the early days of the Republic, and again during the occupation of Haiti by the U. S. Marines, had taken the place of the old land-owning aristocrats, but in present-day Haiti Mulattoes are often found among the poor, and Negroes have attained some positions of economic and political power.

When the GUARDIAN asked him if he saw his country's troubles as stemming primarily from a class conflict, a color one or perhaps a conflict between the peasantry and the businessmen in the city, he turned the question aside and said only that he favored the pacification of all conflicts. In his New York hotel he was less a rabble-rouser than a diplomat, though he seemed a tough man to argue with or bring to a compromise. His Social-Democratic Party is less a party than a following. He is the Party.

THE ROLE OF DEJOIE: Nevertheless he has compromised. At one period in the turmoil that has wracked Haiti since dictator Paul Magloire was ousted by a general strike last December, when temporary power was vested in a state council, Fignole seemed to be teaming up with Sen. Louis Dejoie, the candidate backed by U.S. and Haitian businessmen.

Fignole told the GUARDIAN there had never been an electoral alliance with Dejoie, but only a working understanding on the temporary regime that was to rule until elections could be held. Dejoie, who once told reporters that "Fignole is with me," commented after the coup that he knew Fignole would not last. At last reports Dejoie was attempting to woo Fignolists. The Junta, apparently anxious to leave the Fignolists leaderless in the crisis, rounded up Dejoie campaigners along with Fignole lieutenants.

Fignole said he thought that the kidnapping might have been a maneuver by Dr. Francois Duvalier, his only real rival in any free election. Duvalier, who also appealed to the Negro voter, is reportedly strong outside the capital. If Duvalier did not inspire the coup he at least approved of it. He said: "The Army acted properly."

A SHAKING UP: As for the role of the U. S. in the coup, Fignole said he had no accusations to make; he would make no appeals to Washington against recognition.

Junta chief Gen. Kebreau had charged that Fignole had interfered with the Army, attempted to purge the officers' corps and stirred the rank-and-file against the brass. Fignole said that Kebreau "lied." There was evidence, however, that Fignole's busy 19-day term shook up the conservatives in the army and elsewhere. There were military shifts and a raise in base pay for the soldiers. While in office Fignole was fond of making swift, unannounced inspection tours of government departments and once he wrote a blistering note to the Minister of Justice after a trip to the national prison disclosed that children were being detained in the same cells with adults.

At another time he summoned 1,000 representatives of community groups along with newsmen to the palace to discuss broadening Haiti's civil liberties laws and ways of strengthening democracy. The old guard might well have been troubled by this passionate and powerful politician.

TROUBLED CALM: It was still questionable whether Fignole had the answer for the starved, cheated Haitians, living out the legacy of corruption and savage exploitation left them by the U.S. Marines—and whether he could buck the pressures of U. S. business interests in Haiti. It seemed unlikely, though, that the ruling military Junta could hold much hope.

The Junta had announced that it had sent Fignole $5,000 and would send more—indicating a typically Latin-American solicitude for deposed executives. But Fignole said the $5,000 was from his own funds and that he had received nothing from the Junta. He referred to the coup as "gangsterism" and said that he still did not know where in Haiti his seven children were being kept. (They range in age from two to 13.)

There was troubled calm in Haiti last week, with few fresh incidents reported in "the state of siege" clamped over the country. Author Carleton Beals, serving as correspondent for **The Nation**, the London **New Statesman and Nation** and the Paris **Observateur**, complained of a "gross effort" to intimidate him. The only opposition voice came from the right-wing press owned by Sen. Dejoie.

It seemed that there was less hope in Haiti than in the New York hotel suite of the young President-in-exile who insisted: "I am a candidate."

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Lo, the poor Sec'y.

PUEBLO, COLO.

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Paul Stewart

A BLAZE OF GLORY

Latest Supreme Court decisions

ALTHOUGH staying in session for the Girard Case, involving the return of a GI to Japan for trial for shooting a Japanese woman, the Supreme Court cleaned its regular slate June 24 with these decisions among others:

● Reversed six more Smith Act convictions (Michigan) in the light of its reversal the previous Monday of the 14 California convictions.

● Returned to Ohio Courts the cases of four persons convicted of refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist activity in a state investigation in 1952.

● Returned to lower courts for reconsideration in the light of the Watkins decision of the previous week (see Report to Readers) the cases of attorney Harry Sacher, teacher Lloyd Barenblatt and union leader Abraham Flaxer, all convicted of refusing to testify before Congressional Committees under the First Amendment.

In an adverse decision on the appeal of a bookseller convicted of handling obscene literature, Justice Brennan had this to say further on the First Amendment:

"The protection given speech and press was fashioned to assure unfettered interchange of ideas for the bringing about of political and social changes desired by the people."

Justice Brennan affirmed the "rejection of obscenity" as "utterly without social importance."

Minneapolis' Roweldt deportation case was put over for reargument in the fall, along with two other cases depending on it and appeals of two citizens expatriated for remaining out of the country to avoid the draft and one for voting in a foreign election.

The court will reconvene in October.

CALENDAR

Chicago

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July 21—**EVE MERRIAM:** "The Double Bed" & Montgomery, Alabama."
July 28—**CARL MARZANI:** An Outstanding Liberty Selection.
August 4—**PHILLIP BONOSKY:** "The Magic Fern; a novel."
August 11—**ALPHAEUS HUNTON:** "Decision in Africa."
August 18—**ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN:** "I Vote My Conscience: Vito Marcantonio."
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Books and Publications

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We got some squawks from the Ivy League; we shouldn't serve them no more Frankfurters.

Our switch hitters got squared away after taking your vitamins, or something, and now they got their eye on the ball.

Too bad about all them muffs out in right field. We're gonna have to ask waivers on old Tom; he just can't judge a Texas Leaguer.

Well, pals, we got to hit the road, now. See you on the old Home Grounds next fall, and don't forget what they say about the team that's leading the league on the Fourth of July. If we don't take the old World Serious this time, there ain't no justices.

Well, keep on pitchin' and don't forget them Geriatrics. Nine bottles. No, better make it eight—Clark, J., dissents.

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P.S. Watch for our new rookie, Habe Corpus.

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Born of the sun

LONDON

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide . . .

IN A CHURCH set among the habitations of the poor in London's East End, austerely beautiful with its lofty whitewashed walls, the James Russell Lowell hymn opened a service on June 20 commemorating Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who died for their honesty this night four years ago. We recalled with our singing that the march of mankind out of darkness is tracked by the light of burning heretics on a scaffold that sways the future. Five surpliced ministers of the Church of England officiated. It was a ceremony made not less but more solemn by the addition to regular worshipers at Holy Trinity, Dalston, of strangers and assorted heretics from all over the city and a few from America. The vicar, the Rev. Stanley Evans, said to us from the pulpit:

"We are here to remember two persons to whom mercy was denied; who were wrongly convicted in a trial that was unjust from beginning to end. This is all a part of the tragedy of our time. They were Jews, and this service would have been more appropriately held in a synagogue, but there is no synagogue in this land where it could be held; that too is part of the tragedy of our time.

"But ours is not simply an epoch of tragedy—rather of hope and of glory, for while two or three hold together, the kingdoms of evil can be fought and will be defeated. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg with a quite simple 'No' held together against iniquity in a society where, as in Bunyan's Vanity Fair, everything seemed to be for sale. They refused, as Ethel wrote, to play the role of harlot to political procurers. When the masses of the people are like that, the end to the beginning will come and the real future of humankind will begin.

"But it is not enough to preach equality; we must produce integrity such as theirs, and this not in our part of the world alone but wherever the human spirit is persecuted. The real future of man will be produced only by people who, when they see the truth, will preserve it against any state, any church, any power whatsoever.

"Morton Sobell is still in prison; we cannot keep faith with the Rosenbergs and forget him. So this is not a fleeting sentimental look at the past but a challenge to action, to fight for the truth."

THE SERMON WAS FOLLOWED by prayers for daily bread, for peace, for prisoners and for mercy. Ministers read Isaiah's message of good tidings and liberty to the captives, and from Matthew the judgment upon Pharisee hypocrites and the blessings upon the poor, the peacemakers and the persecuted. From the front of the congregation a man and a woman read Ethel's "If We Die" and her letter to Julius about "peace, bread and roses," Swinburne's "Watchman, what of the Night?", and a poem from another era by Stephen Spender:

I think continually of those who were truly great . . .
Born of the sun, they traveled a short while toward the sun,
And left the vivid air signed with their honor.

At the end, the vicar called for the hymn, "Hills of the North, Rejoice," with its final verse:

Shout while ye journey home;
Songs be in every mouth;
Lo, from the North we come,
From East and West and South.
City of God, the bond are free,
We come to live and reign in thee!

The organ thundered, the congregation of believers and heretics sang lustily together—and we journeyed home shouting, as I think Ethel and Julius and Manny would have wished.

—Cedric Belfrage

James W. Ford dies at 63

JAMES W. FORD, three-time Communist Party Vice-Presidential candidate, died June 20 at New York's Beth Israel Hospital after a brief illness. He was 63. He is survived by his widow, Reva, and by two sons of a former marriage.

Ford was born James W. Fourche in Pratt City, Ala., near Birmingham, son of Lyman and Nancy Fourche. His father worked in the steel mills and his mother as a domestic. The family name was changed when a policeman, writing out a minor complaint, decreed "Ford" because it was easier to spell than Fourche.

Ford went to work at 13 as waterboy for a railroad gang. His grandfather had been lynched by being burned in a fire fed by railroad ties over which he had strode as a trackwalker. Jim Ford, big and husky, became successively, mechanic's helper, blacksmith's helper and, finally, steam-hammer operator in the Tennessee Coal, Iron and R.R. Co.'s forge shop. World War I interrupted his education at Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., from which he later was graduated.

In 1925 Ford was among the organizers of the American Negro Labor Congress. He joined the CP in 1926. In 1931, as secretary of Intl. Negro Trade Union Committee, he helped organize the Intl. Negro Workers Congress in Hamburg. At the time of his death he headed the Natl. Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.